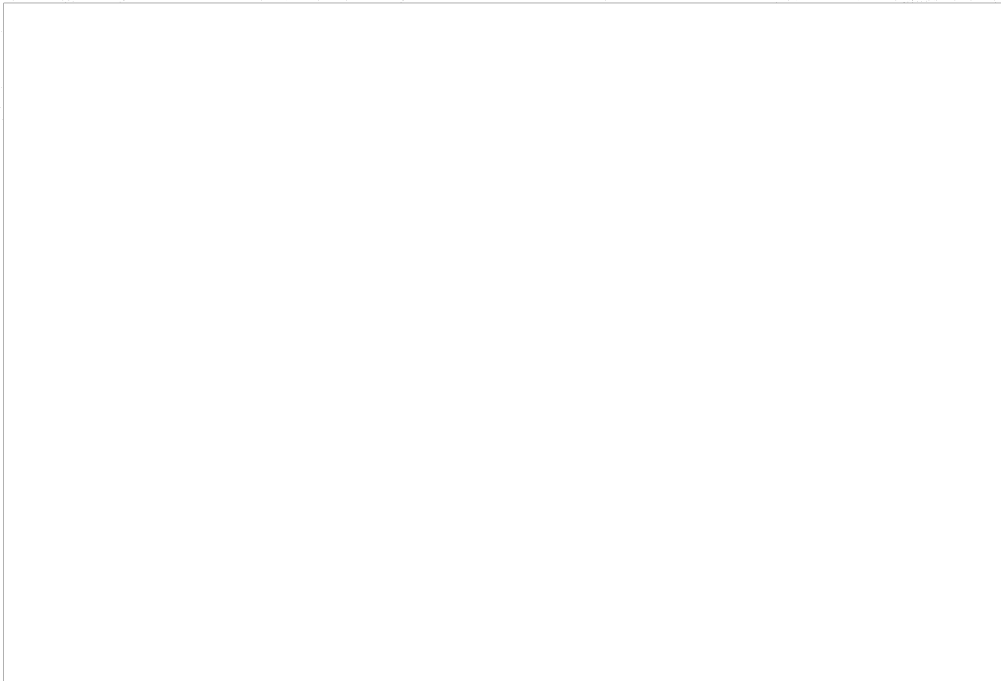
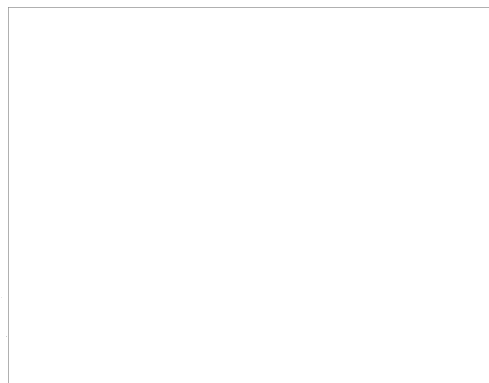


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The Report and Plan of Technical Material Supply

Tarkiat, No 2, 1960



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SECURITY INFORMATION

THE REPORT AND PLAN OF TECHNICAL MATERIAL SUPPLY

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(spravka-doklad)

The report of the deputy commander for technical materiel (po tekhnicheskoy chasti) should include, in addition to the conclusions and proposals for supply of such materiel for the action, all the original data and calculations necessary to the commander in making decisions.

The figures in the report should include exhaustive information on the technical condition of the materiel and the changes anticipated in it by the beginning of the battle. This information is to be presented in the form of tables, with separate tables for the situation with regard to tanks and self-propelled guns (SAU), on the one hand, and armored cars, motorcycles, trucks (avtomashina) and other transport on the other.

are
Following in the form of such a table.

Technical Condition of Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns

Type of tank & SAU	No. according to T/E	No. on hand as of	Including:			Of latter, will be repaired	Will be in operational condition	Shortage (nekomplekt)
			In operational condition (v stroyu)	Requiring repair:				
				Run- in	Medi- um	Capi- tal		
Totals								

Technical Condition of Armored Cars, Motorcycles, Armored Automobiles (Passenger, Trucks & Special), Tractors (avtotyagach) and Other Types of Transport

[Headings of this table are similar to the above, except that the first reads "Type of machine", and "In operational condition" and "Totals" are omitted.]

After the information on the technical condition of materiel there is to be provided details as to the reserve of tank and self-propelled gun motors (motoresursy) which are in operational condition and those which will be repaired by the beginning of the battle. Following this the report should list the work to be done by the officers of the tank-engineer service and the mechanic-drivers, in preparing the combat vehicles for the forthcoming action. The extent of this work depends on

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the length of the period for preparation, the expected intensity of the battle, and the nature of preceding combat activities.

If the unit has not been in combat prior to its concentration in the new area and the machines require neither the second nor the first technical inspection (tekhnicheskii osmotr), a control check-up (kontrol'nyi osmotr) at the time of the daily servicing will suffice. However, if an engagement or a prolonged march has preceded this concentration, the second, or at least the first (depending on the time available) technical inspection is required.

The list of work on servicing the machines, the time in which it is to be done, and the persons who are to carry it out is to be specified in the plan technical supply plan (plan tekhnicheskogo obespecheniya), which is compiled for the preparatory period and for each stage of the battle.

In the technical supply plan for the preparatory period there is provision for training exercises for officers of the tank-engineer service, the driver-mechanics of the combat vehicles, and the chauffeurs. In these exercises must be studied problems of operation and handling the machines ~~in connection with~~ with reference to the terrain, time of day and year, and the weather of the area of the impending action.

The number of machines which can be repaired by the beginning of the action depends on the effective capabilities of the repair facilities. Hence it is necessary to know, in filling in the column "will be repaired", the number of personnel engaged in the repair of wheeled and tracked vehicles, the approximate number of days to be counted on in planning repairs, and the average working time required for the repair of vehicles of the various types. With these data it is easy to calculate the number of vehicles which will be put in operational condition by the beginning of the action.

These calculations will make it possible to give the commander a firmly based report on the number of machines which will be ready for action by the beginning of the battle. Next it is necessary to determine whether the repair units can cope with the repair of equipment put out of action

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in the course of the battle. For this it is necessary to estimate the probable losses in each stage of the battle.

Besides the calculations of the capabilities of the repair facilities, there must be taken into account ~~how~~ how reliable can be the work of providing machines with spare parts--particularly with the most current items (khodovaya nomenklatura).

The report of the deputy commander for technical material should also take into account means of evacuation. At least the approximate area of the greatest losses should be noted, and the distance from it to the units and to neighboring repair facilities and the time required for the evacuation of machines to these repair points.

For planning purposes a map of the area of the battle must be drawn up. On it are to be noted the principal orientation points, roads, water and other natural ~~obstacles~~ barriers, and cover to which may be towed for repair machines knocked out of action. The map should also show the concentration points of repair facilities, the limits of movement of the repair and evacuation groups, and the location of the technical observation points (punkt tekhnicheskogo nablyudeniya - ITN).

Such a map makes it possible to estimate the burden on the evacuation facilities and is the plan according to which the commander of the repair and evacuation groups will operate.

On the basis of the calculations made a statement will be presented of the assistance required from the evacuation facilities (evakosredstva). ~~These requirements should be stated for each stage of the battle.~~ These requirements should be stated for each stage of the battle.

Finally, the report should list the technical supply operations during the time of the combat operations. The repair facilities may be used in various ways, depending on circumstances. Therefore, upon receipt of combat assignment, it is necessary to estimate the impending action and note measures to be taken in each stage of it.

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Thus all measures for technical supply in a combat ~~mm~~ action should find expression in the report of the deputy commander for technical material and in the plan of technical supply (~~tekhnicheskoye obespecheniye~~). These documents make it possible for the commander correctly to estimate the technical supply situation and make appropriate decisions, and enable the deputy commander for ~~mm~~ technical material to plan correctly the operations of all the parts of the tank-engineering service.

END

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